

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$12

TRI-WEEKLY, for 3 months \$4

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months \$5

No subscription received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

Vol. I—No. 70.

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CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

mb 16-43 dt.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICABLE, BE MADE IMMEDIATELY. I will sell 500 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. \$100 per share.

W. W. VASS, Treas.

mb 16-46 dt.

Wanted.

FOR the coming season, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To whom all can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BARKER, Principal.

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IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston County of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

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BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

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C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro, N. C.

MADEIRA, 1864.

PRODUCERS willing to deliver their tenth, Tax in kind, to the authorized agents, will be charged five HUNDRED PER CENT, instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Produce must furnish transportation (12 miles, instead of eight) after which the excess will be paid at government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the produce is not sufficient to pay the tax, the owner of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

Cap. & P. Q. M., 3d Cong. Dist., N. C.

mb 23-43 dt.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY. Wanted, 100 mounted riflemen. A bounty of \$100 is granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 men will be required for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per day, and his pay \$12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscription age.

All recruits must be furnished with him a blanket or bedspread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

Libt Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post, dec 16dt.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MURLEY WILL STAND

the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure and steady performer, and his pedigree, blood and stamina and gentleness in harness, (or he is driven altogether in a sulky), has commended the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for March sent in a day's notice.

\$20 the Season, \$40 in-advance.

W. R. HOIT.

Lexington, March 21, 1864.

Office Southern Telegraph Co., Raleigh, N. C., March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlotteville, Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and Tennessee Telegraph Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies from their lists to the 1st of May.

W. M. McARTHUR, Auditor.

mb 23-54 dt.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of the 1st of May on the Capital Stock will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies from their lists to the 1st of May.

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THE Examining Board for the 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Order and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

Geo. E. REDWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., 5th Cong. Dist., N. C.

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POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

HILLSBORO, April 6, 1864.

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Also, as required by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist., N. C.

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A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking apartment.

J. W. A. FOLT, Salisbury, April 11, 1864.

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WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN

sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of hoop iron, rivets, sizes from 1 to 10 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the iron and bolts for the same, need do well to call on the subscriber.

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By the Month, \$2.00

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A pair of old gold spectacles. The owner will be glad to reward any person who will find them, or return them to the subscriber.

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THE YANKEES ON JAMES RIVER.—The Petersburg papers contain the following account of Yankee depredations on the James river last week. A letter dated the 8th, says: "On Tuesday last, the Yankees landed at Stone House Wharf, and destroyed all Mrs. Dr. Wilson's property. They took all the negroes except four, and killed two mules and one horse, and most of her other stock. They broke open her trunks and stole all her jewelry, and every piece of gold and silver they could find. They burnt her mill and the house, and also all the corn at the river. They killed Tom Frazier's mule along with Mrs. Wilson's stock. Allen Barker (negro) went off with them, and seemed delighted to go. Old Ben, at the mill, and a small boy would not go. The two women, are all they left with Mrs. Wilson."

This is certainly a specimen of the tender treatment we may expect, when the whole country is within Yankee lines and subject to

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The Confederate.

D. B. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

There is an impression among the poor
and ignorant, artfully instilled by the design-
ing, that in the event of their returning with-
in the lines of the enemy, if they are refugees;
or in the event of their falling within the en-
emy's lines, that the easiest mode to secure
their property is to take the oath of allegi-
ance to the Yankee government.

This base deception is being practised
extensively upon the people of this State;
and along with other mischiefs, a wide-spread
doctrine has been preached to prepare the
poor men and those who may be imposed on,
for taking protection, should any reverse
to our arms put the enemy into the interior
of our State. Will the people listen to the voice
of true friendship, and heed the counsel of
one who has no motive to mislead them: one
who is himself a refugee, and whose desires
for peace, as well as whose interests, lead
him to seek peace by the nearest route.

We tell the people, and our statement can-
not be truthfully denied, that in no instance
have the Yankees kept their faith with those
who have trusted them.

In the early period of the war, Lincoln
promised to Kentucky and Maryland that he
would not emancipate the slaves—that con-
stitutionally he could not—yet the war had
scarce progressed a year, when he issued his
proclamation of emancipation; and as far as
he could, set the negroes free.

He next promised to the officers and sol-
diers of his army that he would not compel
them to serve with negroes; yet he has
since enrolled negro regiments, appointed negro
officers, and gradually is advancing the negro
to full equality with the white soldiers in the
ranks of his armies! And within the past
month, Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has
been obliged to promise fifteen thousand white
soldiers, in order to prevent the enrolment
in Kentucky of the slaves of the State.

Wherever the Yankee army has occupied
territory, protection has been promised to the
inhabitants. In every instance the inevitable
practice has been to harass individuals, to
seize property, to appropriate it, and wholly
to disregard the rights of the owners.

In Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Ken-
tucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, and in
Eastern North Carolina, the hard hand of op-
pression has pressed upon all those who
claimed to be Union men, worse than upon
those who avowed themselves as secessionists;
for the Yankees, even, hold in respect those
who were true to their country, and remain
so; while they despise and hate those who
truckle to them and desert the South. It is
not because they love mainly and honest
fidelity, that they do this; but because these
Unionists interfere with their obtaining their
property; and they hate the obstruction, and
always remove it. For testimony of this,
look to the people closest to the Yankee lines,
and those who have been invaded by them;
and there the loyal sentiment burns the
brightest.

The poor refugee who seeks his own, with-
in the lines, and proposes to take the oath,
will do well to read the annexed, which we
publish from the *Newbern Times* of a late
date.

It will be seen that the "grant of pardon"
is a greater boon than getting back property;
that for this pardon, they ought to be thank-
ful, if they never get a dollar in property.

In no case can they recover their property,
if the rights of third parties have intervened
—which simply means, that when any Yan-
kee or negro claims their property, it is gone
forever. And if they should be allowed to
have their own, "any disloyal act or expres-
sion" would abrogate their rights. In other
words, they are to be watched, spied on, lis-
tened to, eaves-dropped; every Yankee and
negro being interested to hear something
that will make them subjects of forfeiture.

Read this article, people of North Carolina!
Fonder well, ye poor and ignorant—soldiers
and citizens. Demagogues, and artful, in-
sidious, selfish men, lay in wait to entrap you.
In the support of your Government, in the
defence of your country, in a firm reliance
upon your faithful and skillful leaders—your
safety lies.

Hear the voice of this warning, people of
North Carolina. It is now addressed to you.
The leaders have been warned, and they heed
not: the path of destruction opens up before
them. Unconscious, hazy, more than they
know—they move on. If they can-
not be reached by the voice of admonition, it
is no reason why you should not. If you
have taken any step from which you would
wish to recede, do it at once, before the storm
comes.

There is in North Carolina a day ahead,
not far distant, when extraordinary develop-
ments will take place; when no man will be
able to hide from the scorching test of patriot-
ism; when we hope and believe the truth,
fraternity, honesty and loyalty of the people
will manifest themselves before all the nation.

From the *Newbern (Yankee) Times*.
THE RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY AND THE PRES-
IDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—Therefore, I, Abraham
Lincoln, President of the United States, do pro-
claim, declare, and make known to all persons
who have directly or by implication participated
in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter
excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to
them, and each of them, with restoration of all
rights of property, except as to slaves and in prop-
erty cases where the rights of third parties shall
have intervened, and upon the condition that every
such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and
thereafter keep and maintain said oath inviolate,
and which oath shall be registered for perma-
nent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and
effect following to wit:—

Just at this time when various parties are ex-
ceedingly anxious to obtain possession of the
property that many of them so hastily abandon-
ed, it would be well to look carefully at the
foregoing extract from the President's Amnesty
Proclamation.

sonal, is certainly very erroneous, and had
better be exploded.

The first and most prominent object had to
be viewed as pardon, on certain well defined
conditions, rebels and insurgents who have
been acting as enemies to the United States.
To grant pardon to those who have been guilty
of these serious political and moral offences,
ought to be considered a far greater boon by the
recipients than getting back their property.
For this pardon, many of these political offend-
ers never get a dollar in property. Let some of
them ponder upon this point, and perchance they
may become "wiser and better men."

Let them bear in mind that it is no particular
favor to the long insulted Government of the
United States, for them to declare that they
will henceforth be loyal, but that it is a most
gracious favor toward them to confer this re-
mission of their political delinquencies.

"All rights of property" are meant to be re-
stored when the applicant produces the clearest
evidence, that he is sincere and honest in his
motives and intentions, "except as to slaves
and in property cases where the rights of third
parties shall have intervened."

In every case the rights of third parties must
be kept in view and respected. These rights
can readily be ascertained in each particular
case.

And then, it should not be forgotten, the
claimant gets possession of his property, if at
all, upon the express understanding, according
to the Proclamation, that he not only forever
renounces all friendship to the bogus Southern
Confederacy, but "that he shall henceforward
keep and maintain" the oath he takes.

Any disloyal acts or expressions after obtain-
ing possession would of course abrogate all
rights of the claimant. Regarding the important
order of Major General Pickens, Jan. 9, 1864,
as in perfect accordance with the true
meaning and intent of the President's Procla-
mation, we again quote the last clause for the
information of all concerned:

"Persons who have taken the oath solely to re-
cover property, without a returning love for the
Union, and better delay their applications until such
times as they can, in good faith, fulfill their obli-
gations."

Doing One's Own Business.

The *Progress* of the 18th, says:—"We say
once for all, that we have no assistance from
any quarter in editing this paper."

Now, if the editor means that he has no
assistance, because all the editing is done by
other people, why we understand it; but if he
means to say that he writes every editorial
afide, why we are taken by surprise. We
don't charge the contrary, for we wouldn't
be a columnist for the world; but we hazard
the assertion, that nineteen-twentieths
of the *Progress*'s readers are as much sur-
prised as we are.

We had given our huge jovial neighbor
credit for sinning only by omission, that he
did not keep such matter out of his paper.

It seems now, by his own confession,
that he commits the sins himself. Hereafter
we shall hold him politically responsible for
the editorials that appear; and if we don't
make our readers believe that they are his,
it will not be our fault.

"John," as Joy, the Yankee, affectionately
calls him, gives the public to understand that
he "wears his own clothes," and doesn't
wish to be mistaken for any other man.

We shall gratify him.

"The Daily Conservative."

A new paper, with the above title, made
its first appearance in this city on Saturday
last. It is a neat, well-printed paper, under
the proprietorship of Messrs. J. D. H. H. H. H.
& Co., and edited by Mr. HYMAN.

It is evidently a party journal, and will
probably be the organ of the party whose
name it bears; and as such it unfolds the flag
of Gov. Vance.

There are thus two party papers in this
town, professedly of the same politics—Con-
servative: This last being a full-blood, and
the other a "half-and-half."

We are in the interest of no party. Occu-
pying an independent position, supporting the
cause of the Confederacy, and in this support
upholding both the Confederate and State
Administrations, we represent that large and
unselfish class of citizens, both soldiers and
citizens, who, desiring quiet among ourselves
and freedom from internal agitation, are con-
tent to vote for Gov. Vance, without reference
to his party feelings or affiliations.

We shall continue to occupy this independ-
ent, national attitude towards the organs of
all parties; and we hope faithfully to reflect
the patriotic wishes of the loyal and true
throughout the State.

The Holden Truck.

It is due to Mr. Holden—Mr. Candidate
Holden—to say, that from the *Newbern Times*
of a late date, we learn that the "Holden Truck"
was not named in honor of Mr. Holden,
but of a Capt. Holden, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

So Joy says, and we are inclined to believe
him. One could not well have supposed that
there were two Mr. Holdens; and then the
"Silver-Gray Fox," an emblem, in a political
point of view, so peculiarly adapted to our
candidate, that the resemblance would have
deceived a world. In disavowing the applica-
tion to Mr. Holden, Joy says they never
would have named it after a "Traitor
and renegade." This is the highest compli-
ment Mr. Holden has had for many a day:
the only drawback to it is, that in a later sheet
it speaks of him as "an independent, out-
spoken friend of the people, suppressed by
Jeff Davis' bayonets." The snubbing of Mr.
Holden by Joy, is dissipated by this involun-
tary tribute of admiration, and fixes Joy as
the organ of the "self-made candidate."

Glorious.

The victory near Shreveport! Fourteen
thousand Yankees put "hors du combat!"
This is a choice greeting from Trans-Missis-
sippi to us of the east. Banks was funded by
Kirby Smith at near a hundred per cent. dis-
count. There is no "PAMPER" in this news.
It is dry fact—history—and nothing in it,
to make damp out of, however so disposed
any one might be.

We hail this glad tidings, as a new prom-
ise of deliverance, and a new incentive to vig-
orous and determined exertion.

We regret our inability to visit our friends
in Fayetteville, as we have been invited to do
by some of our friends. Important business
at Court, forbids us the pleasure. We
should not be able to concur with Gov.
Vance in all he will probably say; if
we were there; but it would be a very great
gratification to enjoy the hospitality which
Fayetteville will extend upon the occasion.

HATS.—A Hat manufactory has been es-
tablished at Statesville, N. C., and the Ex-
press says that as fine an article is made as
was ever brought from Yankee land.

The Interrogator Questioned.

The *Progress* of the 18th, wishes to know why
certain papers that it defines, do not publish
Mr. Vice President Stephens' speech on the
"Georgia Platform." Although the enquiry is
directly addressed to Mr. Holden, who is "the
last man and the last dollar"—and we are by
no means asked—no venture to answer the
question for ourselves. We have not published
Mr. Stephens' speech, because we think he has
perverted his very respectable talents to a very
absurd purpose; and we think more of mis-
chief to the cause of the South is done by his
speech, than good. We therefore withhold it
from our columns; and as we are aiming to
benefit the cause, and are by necessity obliged
to be the judge of what is for the best, with our
convictions we could not publish it. These con-
victions are strengthened by the fact that the
Progress publishes and adopts it; and we will
soon see that the Yankee press in Newbern and
North of the Potomac will do likewise.

Now will the *Progress* answer one or two
questions for us?

Some time ago, about the 21st of March, it
published a statement from a Southern paper,
that "four hundred civilians in North Carolina,
were under arrest under the late acts, and con-
fined in prison." Why did it publish this false-
hood without correcting it?—particularly as on
the 23rd of March we noted the misrepresentation
and denied it?

Did the *Progress* think it true?

Again: on the 15th of March, it published
what purported to be a letter from the 48th
Mississippi regiment, to Mr. Wright of Georgia,
the author of the famous Georgia resolu-
tions, which the *Progress* once adopted. A
few days since the true sentiments of the
48th Mississippi on Wright's resolutions
appeared, and we copied them; and the false-
hood and fraud of those heretofore published
by the *Progress* are exposed.

Why has not the *Progress* published this
exposure, that the people may have the truth?
We invite an answer to these questions.
We have put them directly, that there may be
no doubt as to whom they are addressed.
We put them respectfully, that no cause may
arise for their evasion.

And as the *Progress* questions other
papers for withholding what they are not
obliged to publish, he will hardly consider us
meddlesome if we inquire why, in publishing,
he does not correct the false, by publishing
the truth? We hope we don't intrude.

An Important Matter.

We do not see how we can more effectively
promote the object of the following communi-
cation, than by publishing the letter itself.

In view of the urgent necessity for action in
the premises, we can but believe that arrange-
ments can be made with the Railroad authori-
ties, and the government, whereby corn can
be transported from the South, where it is
abundant and cheap, to this section, where it
is very scarce, and what is to be had is held
at most exorbitant figures. We are glad to
see a move in this direction, and hope it will
be continued, until a plan is perfected and
set on foot for the relief of this section, now
suffering for bread.

Editors *Confederate*.—I am carrying on a
farm, and need about 25 or 30 barrels of corn
to carry me through this season. I have
made inquiries for corn, and cannot find it
for sale. I learn there is corn in South
Carolina, if we could have it brought here by
Railroad. I suppose many persons about here
need small quantities, and are not able
to pay the high prices that corn com-
mands in your market. If a list could be
made out to justify the sending of a commis-
sioner to purchase 500 barrels of corn in South
Carolina or Georgia, and have it brought
to Raleigh, and sold for cost and charges, it
would in a great measure relieve those per-
sons who need it and cannot procure it here.
I write to ask you to propose some plan in
your valuable paper, to relieve the distressed
community. I write now, because it will
require some time to carry any plan into
effect. If an engine and cars could be spared
for a few days, this community would be
greatly relieved. Without corn, we cannot
move along with our business—refugees, es-
pecially, who are thrown on poor land for a
support.

Castor Oil.

A medical friend has furnished us with the
following recipe for making Castor Oil, taken
from the British Cyclopaedia. It is an article
exceedingly scarce, and in great demand. The
process of manufacture is so simple that any
one may make the Oil:

Steep the seeds (Palmi Christi) for a night
in cold water, then boil for two hours, then
dry them in the sun, and afterwards pound or
bruise them. The seeds thus bruised are then
thrown into water and boiled till the whole oil
is extracted, when it rises to the surface and
is skimmed off.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from
Montgomery county says:—"After the death of
Hon. S. H. Christian the Holden party in this
county was quietly dying out. Gen. Leach made
speeches in the county, there being no candidate
opposing him at the time. I am happy to state
that there is not now an intelligent gentle-
man in the county who advocates Holden or
who will support Leach, though Leach will
get a strong vote. We hope to beat him in a
few days. Leach, though declining when
expressly called on to say whom he was for, or
to define his position, yet urges all the old
peace arguments. We regard him as the most
consummate demagogue we were ever
afflicted with. Gov. Vance will certainly
sweep this county."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—THE REPORTED FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The news of the Shreveport disaster seems
to hang fire in New Orleans, the authorities
having closed the avenues of intelligence
immediately upon the receipt of the steamer
Allice. Shortly afterwards the steamer Alice
Vivian came down and "confirmed" the
rumors, though the reporters were afraid to
say what rumors were so confirmed.

From the Fayetteville Observer.
THE SOLDIERS ALL RIGHT.—A letter from
a non-commissioned officer at Fort Fisher
says:—

"I was the only one in my company that
voted for Gov. Vance in August 1862; but
next August, if things move on as I think
they will, in all probability get every
vote that will be cast in the company. Vance
is growing stronger every day with us."

ALABAMA COUNTY.—A letter from Ala-
bama county says:—"Holden stock is a long way below par
here, and rapidly depreciating. All rights
side up, and Vance ahead. Skies bright and
brightening."

DEATH OF MRS. CLAY.—The widow of
Henry Clay, we learn from late Yankee
papers, is dead. Her age was 83.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM SUFFOLK AND THE BLACKWATER.—
The Petersburg Express of Saturday has a
lengthy account of the movements of Yankee
troops around Suffolk and in the region of the
Blackwater, from which we condense the fol-
lowing statements, not having room to pub-
lish the article in full:

On Thursday a regiment of infantry landed
at Holladay's Point about ten miles below Suf-
folk; and at the same hour another regiment,
with 75 cavalry, landed at Cherry Grove, on
James river, distant from Holladay's Point
about ten miles. The Holladay's Point force,
marched for Chucklatch, with a view to cap-
turing the signal corps; but the object failed
as our men made their escape. Notwith-
standing the overwhelming odds of the en-
emy, 18 of Gen. Pickett's Provost Guard, 18
men of the 31st N. C. regiment, 7 of the Signal
corps, and 7 scouts of the 13th Va., 47 in
all, gave the enemy a running fight, which
lasted from 6 1/2 to 10 o'clock, resulting in the
escape of our force with the loss of one of 31st
N. C. wounded and captured.

The two forces mentioned above formed
a junction near Cherry Grove, and committed
many depredations through the country.

Also on Thursday a regiment of 550 Yan-
kees landed at Rock Landing on James river.
They were met by a squad of the Signal corps,
who gave the Vandals a battle. Result not
known; but from prisoners taken and de-
serters who had come into our lines, conflicting
accounts of Burnside's movements are given;
at one time stating positively that Burnside
was preparing to move up the Peninsula, and
again declaring that they knew nothing about
Burnside. These conflicting accounts in-
dicate that they are spies and have come into
our lines to deceive our officers as to the real
movements of Burnside.

Reliable information has been received at
Petersburg, that Burnside's forces were landing
in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednes-
day last.

The Yankees held Suffolk, and have sent out
forces in every direction. They now occupy
every road leading to that town. A force of
some three or four thousand were quartered
three miles this side of Suffolk on Thursday
night; one thousand stayed, the same night,
one mile from Zuni on the Petersburg and
Norfolk Railroad. Our forces are fully
Windward, on the same road, went off Thursday
night in the neighborhood of Franklin, on the
Seaboard and Weldon road, where Spear is said
to be operating.

The scattering of these forces would argue
against the theory that Burnside's plan is to
move in force against Petersburg, but there is
no saying now what his real intentions are. It
is not at all improbable, that the occupation of
all the country between the Blackwater and
Suffolk, is for the purpose of preventing any
information of his movements reaching our
military authorities.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF SPEAR.—Ascer-
taining that there was no Confederate force
between Suffolk and the Blackwater, it is said
that the brutal and intemperate Col. Spear, boldly
marched his troops out on Wednesday night,
and yesterday halted in full view of the Black-
water, where at a respectful distance, he
viewed the "promised land" on this side.

Whether he contemplates a further advance
in this direction is unknown, but a gentleman
from the spot informs us, that if this be his
design, he will be compelled to halt a brief
season where he is, even if there were not a
Confederate to oppose him on this side. The
Blackwater, an insuperable stream in times
of dryness and drought, is now very much
swollen and cannot be bridged. It is higher,
we understand, than it has been for thirty
years past, and unlike many other streams in
Virginia, does not fall very rapidly. But this
as it may, (high or low,) if Spear ever
gets upon its western bank, it will prove a
trap to him, which he will survive the latest
of his life, if he should be the event,
that he had avoided. Our forces are fully
prepared to extend him a warm reception, and
burning to avenge the many cruel wrongs
which he and his villainous followers have
perpetrated upon the loyal and patriotic peo-
ple of Suffolk and the country surrounding.
[Petersburg Express.]

FROM CHARLOTTE.—Our latest dates from
Charlotte, by mail, include Monday last,
April 11th. The papers say there has been
very little firing since their last report. A
few scattering shots had been exchanged. By-
gone our batteries on James Island and the
enemy's batteries at Cummings Point, and the
"Swamp Angel." Four shots were fired at
Fort Sumter and two at Moultrie from Bat-
tery Greaves. Our forces are unusually busy
trains appeared to be unusually busy Satur-
day, as if preparing for some active move-
ment. Nothing further had transpired, how-
ever, up to Saturday evening. There were
five monitors inside the bar Sunday night.—
The rest of the fleet remains about the same.
The *Ironclads* fired a few shots Saturday,
believed to be practicing.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the New
Orleans "Delta" furnishes that paper with
the following item of news, which is copied
into the Mobile "Tribune" of the 30th instant:

The Confederates, numbering some two or
three hundred cavalry, under the respective
commands of Capt. Bryan, Capt. Henry Gen-
tles and Capt. Bob Pryme (all late residents
of this town), ambushed a squad of the 4th
Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. Williams,
whom they killed, and wounded one or two
others. Two of Bryan's men were captured—
Hughes and Hough. Hughes had his horse
killed and himself severely wounded. The ob-
ject of the raid was to pick up men and mules
(horses would not be objected to), and we be-
lieve they were tolerably successful. They
even came in open daylight, under the very
nose of the videttes and took mules and teams
from Gen. Bernier's plantation, now occupied
by Goodale & Co., situated close to the city
limits.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of
the Virginia, at New York, we have interest-
ing news from Europe. Victoria had an-
nounced her intention of holding at Court at
Buckingham Palace on the 6th inst. Owing
to difficulties which have arisen as to the pre-
sumptive succession to the Austrian crown,
Maximilian has again postponed his accep-
tance of the crown of Mexico. The Danish
war "drags its slow length along." The Prus-
sians attempted to storm Duppeln, but were
repulsed after a five hours' engagement. The
Pope has recovered from his late serious
illness.

A Grand Feast on the Coast of North Carolina.

Several days ago, a detachment from Co.
B, 67th regiment, N. C. troops, commanded by
the gallant Col. John N. Whitford, was sent
down below our lines on a scout. The party
directed their course as to avoid the vigil-
ance of the Yankees, and proceeded to the
vicinity of Lookout Light-house, one hundred
miles below our lines, during very inclement
and disagreeable weather—across rivers and
creeks, through swamps and bogs—and ar-
rived the keeper of the new Light-house, a
building one hundred and sixty-five feet high
and very strong, situated near an older one of
nearly the same altitude, ascended the flight
of steps, completely destroyed the lamps and
oil, confined combustibles in the oil-house,
applied the match and retired a short distance
to await the consummation of the plans already
detailed. But scarcely had they halted to
witness the result of their action, when an
awful crash was heard, and the fragments of
that which once constituted a place of useful-
ness to the enemy, were seen flying into the
air—being a complete demolition of what was
once so useful and beautiful.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. KANAWHA, in the Clerk's office
of the District Court of the Confederate States
for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond and the North.

Richmond, April 16.
Excitement prevails at Jonesboro', Minn.,
caused by soldiers shooting a citizen. A force
has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.
The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a res-
olution removing the seat of government to
Philadelphia.

Meade will be retained in command of the
Potomac.

Raining here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

Richmond, April 16.
The Petersburg papers this morning report
considerable excitement in the Blackwater sec-
tion, in consequence of the advance of the
Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place.
Information, deemed reliable, represents that
Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers
at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Later from the North.

Dalton, April 16.
Northern dates to the 13th received. The
East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on
the 12th. There were delegates from nearly
every county. Tom Wilson made an explana-
tion of his compromise with Jeff. Davis and de-
nounced his acts as unconstitutional. William
Heiskell was elected President. Daniel True-
heart made a speech denouncing the apostates
in the bitterest terms. A combination of politi-
cians against the administration exists in
strong force.

Andrew Johnson made a speech declaring
that the negroes had been working the rich
lands of Tennessee long enough, and said that
slavery is already dead. He said if we had no
slaves there would be but few traitors.

The railroad bridge over the Potomac, which
was destroyed by the freshet, have been re-
placed.

New Orleans advises say a large ship where
steamers were blockaded at Galveston, suc-
ceeded in getting in. She had on board four
thousand stand of arms.

It is reported that Bishop McCloskey has been
appointed Arch Bishop of New York in place of
Bishop Building of Baltimore.

The steamer Virginia, with Liverpool dates
to the 20th, has arrived.

The Danish Conference met at Loveston on
the 12th of April.

Consols 91 3/4.

Cotton 77, Gold 74 1/2.

Long of Ohio, was defended in the House of
Representatives by Harris of Maryland, and
Fernando Wood of New York.

The steamer City of New York was wrecked
at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor by run-
ning on a rock. She will prove a total loss.

It is reported that the rebel Forrest, with a
large force, is advancing on Paducah. Rein-
forcements have been sent from Mayfield.

Nothing transpiring here.

From Georgia.

Dalton, April 15.
All quiet in front. Five Alabamians, who
were to have been shot to-day for desertion,
were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston
until the President could be heard from.

Weather cloudy and cool.

News from the North.

Richmond, April 17.
The Yankee army of the Potomac is actively
preparing for a new campaign. Brigadier Gen.
Torbert, is assigned to the command of the
first division of cavalry; Wilson is to relieve
Gregg in the second division.

Southern report Longstreet, with the greater
part of his army, reaching Richmond. They
also report that the officers of Lee's army are
ordered to send their baggage to Richmond
before the 10th instant.

The steamer Georgia is at Garonne, France,
refitting for sea. During a recent voyage she
captured and turned in the Bay of Biscay
the ship William Crampson, of New York.

Latest quotations of Gold in New York was
179.

A gentleman just from Maryland says it is
understood at Annapolis and other places
that the rebel army, which Burnside was
moving up the South side of James river,
if an advance in that direction was found
practicable. More rain to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, April 17.
The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th, says
gold was quoted in New York at 4 o'clock on
the 13th, at 178 1/2. On the 12th sterling cents
sold for 192. Flour advanced forty cents on
the barrel. A monster speculation has been
commenced in breadstuffs, extending through
the West. General news unimportant.

Glorious Tidings From Gen. Forrest.

Mobile, April 17th.
A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser
and Register, from Fort Pillow on the 12th,
says that Forrest attacked this place with
Chalmers' division, on yesterday. The garri-
son consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes.
Fort Republic refused to surrender